

GRAND DUKE REPORTS DETAILS OF GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY

that in which the Allies' left and the German right are still engaged, the Germans throwing their greatest weight on an allied line that extended, roughly speaking, from just south of Montdidier to Roye and to Noyon.

The German cavalry has swept south to the neighborhood of Compiègne and Soissons and has been engaged for forty-eight hours with the united British-French cavalry divisions. This fighting covers a wide stretch and is reported to be chiefly of a skirmishing nature.

The fighting between Montdidier, Roye and Noyon is of the most sanguinary character. The allied line is very strongly entrenched and is heavily supported with artillery and machine guns. It is admitted at the War Office that the Germans have brought many fresh troops into action.

A new line is being formed on which the allies will fall back.

[It is considered certain that the allied lines will eventually have to fall back to the Paris fortifications. Already there is discussion of the final line of occupation. Roughly speaking, it will probably take the form of a gigantic letter M. The first line will extend northeast to a point in the vicinity of La Fère; the second southeast to Rheims; the third northeast again to Mezières. A fourth line will extend southeast toward Verdun. This latter line, however, is mobile, inasmuch as the French are in very great strength all through this territory. The lines will all be heavily entrenched, the angles resting on strongly fortified positions.]

BRITISH REPORT ON THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—The battle which may determine whether history will repeat itself in a second siege of Paris is still in progress, according to the latest official announcement here.

All the British public knows officially concerning this titanic struggle—the most momentous one that British soldiers have fought since Waterloo—is contained in one sentence of an official report by the Press Bureau.

This sentence was that "Continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle."

To this the French official communication adds the fact that the allied forces have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action which might have been engaged in under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown.

Apparently the Germans have abandoned the west of Belgium to pour all their forces toward the road for Paris. Reports that they are preparing to attack Antwerp are not believed here, because there seems to be no dominating strategic reason for such a move.

Three million Frenchmen are under arms to defend Paris. They still have confidence in the ultimate result of the war.

The line now held by the left flank of the allied armies in the valley of the Oise runs diagonally from a point northeast of Paris, to Compiègne and thence through Noyon (14 miles northeast by north of Compiègne) to La Fère.

La Fère, one of the weaker of the French fortresses, evidently is in the hands of the Germans. Further east and north the allied armies apparently hold their line in the neighborhood of Laon and Reims (24 miles northeast of Rheims). The right of the allies rests on the fortified Franco-German frontier.

An undated French despatch to the Times says: "The valley of the Somme has been abandoned. La Fère has been taken after a bloody combat. We were obliged to retire Saturday evening."

The west coast of Belgium and the west coast of northern France are free of Germans. Many Americans are crossing the Channel to the Continent, determined to see something of the war at any risk.

A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that fresh fighting is taking place near Malines, Belgium.

German Prince a Suicide Latest Report in London

LONDON, Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—Prince Frederick William of Lippe took his own life following a mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jennie Jerome of New York, who has just arrived here from Germany, coming by way of Holland.

"The true story of the death of Prince Frederick William of Lippe," she said, "is that he committed suicide. He was commanding a German cavalry regiment before Liege on Aug. 4, when his regiment in the darkness of evening nearly annihilated a German infantry regiment which it had mistaken for Belgians. The Prince shot himself, fearing to face the anger of Emperor William. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, was informed of his death on Aug. 14."

FRENCH REPORT OF AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 3 [United Press].—The French Adriatic fleet has bombarded Cattaro and inflicted heavy damage. The War Office announced to-day that the fleet turned its guns on the fortifications yesterday, fairly hammering some of them to pieces. The Montenegrin land forces continue their attack on the town.

The Montenegrin invasion of Herzegovina, which will be followed in co-operation with the Serbian invasion of Bosnia, has begun. Two columns of Montenegrin troops have defeated separate bodies of Austrians. The first, commanded by Gen. Vucelja, attacked a strong position held by the Austrians at Bliek and defeated them with heavy loss. Another Montenegrin column, commanded by Gen. Vukotic, defeated an Austrian column near Tepasizza.

The Montenegrins are being received with open arms by the native Herzegovinians, who are furnishing the troops with food, and many of the men are volunteering for service in the army.

BELGIAN REPORT OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—A Havas Agency despatch from Antwerp contains the following official announcement by the Belgian Government:

"M. Merchten, attaché at the Russian Embassy, confirms the report of the destruction of Landsberg, Cesselt and Beschofshelm by Russian cavalry, and also that they have broken the lines of the enemy between Hellsberg (East Prussia, forty miles south of Königsberg) and Königsberg."

(Hellsberg is 300 miles from Berlin.)

UNITED STATES PERMITS NATIONS AT WAR TO SEND WIRELESS CODE MESSAGES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson announced to-day that he and

Secretary Bryan had agreed on a memorandum for the settlement of censorship at wireless stations. Secretary Bryan later announced that the question of the use of wireless by European belligerent powers had been settled by an arrangement through which all the powers would be permitted to send and receive messages in code or cipher.

240,000 AUSTRIANS ARE REPORTED LOST, BUT BATTLES GO ON

Servians Claim to Have Rendered 140,000 Hors de Combat, While Russians Claim 100,000 Were Lost Before Lemberg.

Reports of widely contradictory nature came to-day from the seat of war in Austria, Serbia, Russia and East Prussia.

The Russians claim to have overwhelmed the Austrians near Lemberg and to have killed, wounded and captured 100,000 men.

The Austrians deny this, declaring they retreated, but have taken up strong positions and have inflicted greater losses than they sustained.

Russians claim to have checked and defeated the Austrian and German armies that invaded Russia Poland.

Both Germans and Austrians deny this, claiming to have captured Lodz and to be advancing on Warsaw.

Servians claim to have rendered 140,000 of 200,000 Austrians hors du combat in a battle at Jarad.

ROME (by way of Paris), Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—A telegram from Nish, Serbia, says that in a battle at Jarad between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Servians the latter put 140,000 Austrians hors du combat.

[The first official report of the Servians regarding Jarad declared 40,000 Austrians were rendered hors du combat. The first report said that of the 300,000 engaged the Austrians left on the field 10,000 dead and 3,500 wounded. Continuing, this report said: "We have sent into the interior 4,000 men whom we took prisoners and have captured sixty guns, much ammunition and the material for the construction of a bridge 600 metres long, together with a train. The battle was of great importance, because it was decisive. The enemy retreated to Santschek." It is therefore supposed that the pursuing Servians overtook the routed Austrians and compelled the surrender of a vast majority of their beaten army.]

RUSSIAN REPORT OF AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN.

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Sept. 3 [Central News Cable].—It is now estimated by the Czar's General Staff that in their defeats east of Lemberg, Galicia, the Austrians suffered a loss of 43,000 men. Fighting, it is added, continues to progress in the immediate vicinity of Lemberg.

[A message reached the Russian Ambassador in Rome this afternoon declaring the official reports in St. Petersburg had changed the Austrian loss in the eight days' fighting before Lemberg from 43,000, as first given out, to 100,000.]

A sortie was attempted by the German garrison invested by the Russians at Königsberg, East Prussia, but failed. The Germans suffered immense loss.

It is officially announced that the Russian troops continue to make progress in the north region of East Prussia. In the south the Germans have been reinforced by men taken from the French frontier. Powerful artillery also has been brought up.

The Russian troops, it is stated, have been reinforced on the Vistula and Dniester Rivers, and a fierce battle continues.

ROME Sept. 3 (via Paris) [Associated Press].—The Russian Embassy here has received an official report from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) setting forth that Russian troops are triumphantly marching on Lemberg, repulsing the Austrians all along the line. The fighting has been on a gigantic scale, 800,000 Russians being engaged against 600,000 Austrians.

If all indications do not fail, the report from the Russian capital continues, the Russians will be definitely victorious, and as a result the roads to Vienna and Berlin will be opened to the Russian armies.

PETROGRAD (St. Petersburg), Russia, Sept. 3 [United Press].—Routed with very heavy losses, the main Austrian army was reported to-day falling back in disorder on its first line of fortifications behind Lemberg. It is expected a second stand will be made along the defenses of the San River, with the headquarters at the fortified positions of Przemyel and Jaroslavl.

The reserve Austrian line was reported to extend from the Carpathian Mountains, between the headwaters of the Dniester and the San, along the San nearly to Annapolis.

The Austrian left army in Russian Poland was the only part of the line that has held and to-day it was being subjected to enormous pressure, heavy reinforcements having been sent to the Russian army operating against it. As a result of the last eight days' fighting, five of the Czech Austrian army corps, the Third, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth, have been practically annihilated.

Their reserve supplies of ammunition, 150 guns of all calibres, field equipment and field supplies of all descriptions have been captured. Thousands of prisoners, including many officers of high rank, have been captured.

The German garrison of Königsberg attempted a sortie in force against the Russian forces which have isolated the citadel. They were driven back with very heavy losses. The official reports issued to-day describe the situation everywhere as "satisfactory." The Russian army at the front is being constantly reinforced from the active army mobilized at the interior centres, and the two corps wiped out in the fighting in East Prussia last week have been replaced with fresh troops.

Reports to the War Office bring additional details of the complete rout of the Austro-Hungarian forces opposing the advance of the Russians through Galicia.

"In the engagement near Lusthoff the Division Commander, a Brigade Commander and the Chief of the General Staff of the Fifteenth Austro-Hungarian division were killed. In addition 100 officers were made prisoners. Four thousand men and twenty guns were captured."

Unofficial advice to the Russian Government to-day charge that during the recent bombardment of Belgrade the Austrians shelled a maternity

STREET IN VISE WRECKED BY SHELL FIRE



SCENE OF RUIN IN A STREET IN VISE ©INT. NEWS SERVICE.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN REPORT TELLS OF GEN. RUZSKY'S GREAT VICTORY

LONDON, Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—In a despatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), dated yesterday, the correspondent of the Times quotes the message of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Emperor on the Russian victory in Galicia as follows:

"I am happy to gladden your Majesty with news of the victory won by the army of Gen. Ruzsky. After seven days of uninterrupted fighting, the Austrians are retreating in complete disorder. In some cases they are running away and abandoning their guns, rifles, artillery, packs and baggage trains."

"Prior to this decisive battle Gen. Ruzsky's army captured in the course of the seven days twenty-four guns, a multitude of firearms and a great number of machine guns."

hospital, although a Red Cross flag was displayed. Over 100 children were killed, it is declared.

AUSTRIAN REPORT OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN

VIENNA (Via Rome) Sept. 3 [United Press].—The Austrian forces which abandoned Lemberg to prevent the bombardment of that city, capital of Austrian Galicia, have been reinforced and are again fighting the Russians. The withdrawal to the new positions selected by the Austrian commander in chief was successful and all of the cannon and field supplies were retired in order.

The present battle line is in the shape of a half circle, starting in Russian Poland and sweeping to the west of Lemberg and then continuing to the Dniester River. The Russian forces in action greatly outnumber the Austrians, but they have been unable to make any serious impression on the Austrian forces.

The losses in the fighting continue heavy, but those of the Russians far outnumber the Austrians. The spirit of the troops is reported excellent. The Austrian army in Russian Poland has been reinforced by the Germans and is now moving toward Warsaw.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 3. [Associated Press].—Victory for the Austrian armies in Russian Poland and reverses for Austrian arms in Eastern Galicia are reported in a message from the Austrian Foreign Office, received by wireless to-day at the Austro-Hungarian summer embassy here.

The message follows:

"Former Austrian War Minister General Eussenberg, Commander of one of the armies in Russian Poland, gained a decisive victory after hard fighting. The Russians were repulsed over the Bug River, suffering heavy losses. Many prisoners of war and 150 guns were captured."

"On the left wing the Austrian army also made a successful attack on Lublin. In Eastern Galicia it is difficult to resist the advance of overwhelming Russian forces for several days."

Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador to the United States, was not dispirited when seen at the Ritz-Carlton to-day and shown the latest despatches telling of Russian successes against the Austrian arms. He said that the fall of Lemberg was expected.

"Lemberg," he explained, "is practically an open town. The fortifications do not amount to much. It was policy to retire. The first large fortress the Russians will encounter is Przemyel, and there they will meet with defeat. In Russian Poland we have taken Lodz and we will soon occupy Warsaw."

"Russia will have something to engage her attention elsewhere now that Turkey has entered the war. While I know nothing about Turkey's intentions, I think it quite certain that she will attack Russia in Asia."

"The participation of Turkey in the hostilities is liable to involve England in additional difficulties. There are 160,000,000 Mohammedans in India. Perhaps England will have her hands full handling inner disturbances in her Indian empire."

CHASE ENDS WITH FIGHT IN CELLAR AFTER WOMAN IS ROBBED IN STREET

After a desperate battle in a coal cellar this afternoon, Patrolmen Foeller and Mindel of the Union Market police station captured Harry Franklin, seventeen years old, of No. 72 Lewis street, who they claim is the ringleader of a band that has been snatching pocketbooks from women on the east side. With Franklin the police took Nathan Stosky of No. 488 Grand street, who is also held on a charge of assault and robbery. Franklin denied he was "working" with Stosky, but the police say, confessed to being an old offender himself. Mrs. Annie Lichter of No. 63 Avenue D, carrying \$149 in a handbag

and a bank book, was about to enter the Corn Exchange Bank, at Tenth street and Avenue D, when Franklin, she charges, stepped out of a doorway and dealt her a blow in the face, at the same time seizing her hand bag and making off. Patrolmen Foeller and Mindel, joining in the chase, gained rapidly on Franklin and the youth Stosky, who kept an even pace with his companion. The two darted into the basement of a house on Avenue D and barricaded themselves in the coalcellar before the police arrived. Breaking down the door, the police were forced to put up a stiff battle before the fugitives were clubbed into submission. On the way to the police station an excited woman broke from the crowd following the prisoners. "Crook!" she screamed, pointing at Franklin. "There's the man who struck me and took \$200 from me three weeks ago." At the police station she gave her name as Mrs. Effie Saalsberg of No. 8 St. Mark's place, and identified Franklin as her assailant on Aug. 11 last when she declared she was assaulted and robbed of her savings. The prisoners will be arraigned in Essex Court to-morrow.

Gen. Viljoen Urges Boers To Revolt Against British

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—Gen. B. J. Viljoen, who in the Anglo-Boer war was second in command under Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, cabled to-day to Botha at Pretoria as follows:

"This is a most opportune time for South Africa to cast off English rule forever. All Boers in this country will rally to the old flag."

Viljoen is a resident of New Mexico. Before the African war he was adjutant to President Kruger. He was connected with the Madero revolution as military adviser to the late President Madero.

British Will Resume Boat Service to Antwerp

HARWICH, Eng., Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—The boat service between this port and Antwerp will be resumed to-night, after having been discontinued for a fortnight.

[The above would seem to indicate that the German fleet is still bottled up, and will be unable to interfere with commerce.]

DEPUTY RUBIN URGES THAT 45 DETECTIVES BE REDUCED IN RANK

Bases Report on Records and Favors Advancement of Patrolmen Showing Ability.

Second Deputy Police Commissioner J. Robert Rubin to-day submitted a report to Police Commissioner Woods of the work of the Detective Bureau since May 2 last, and recommended that twenty first-grade detectives and twenty-five second-grade men, all of them specifically named, be reduced in rank, the first grade men to second grade and the second grade men to the uniformed ranks. His recommendation is based on the records of the men as shown in the card index system of checking their work. The Second Deputy Commissioner started the new system of keeping the records of the men on May 2, and the report to the Commissioner is the first

result of the new system. The detectives were formerly rated according to the years of service given to men they arrested, with other considerations, but in the new method a series of merits and demerits were arranged to fit different situations. The bureau recommends the reports should be augmented by the assignment to it of patrolmen whose records show arrests in which detective ability was conspicuous. The recommendations will not be acted upon by Commissioner Woods until he has given the matter full consideration. Deputy Commissioner Rubin practically admitted to-day that he was leaving the Police Department on Oct. 1. He said he had been appointed to a work which was rapidly nearing completion, and when it was finished he would leave the department and take up the practice of law.

COSSACKS ANNIHILATE GERMAN SCOUTING PARTY, KILLING 60 OUT OF 70

BERLIN (By way of Copenhagen and London), Sept. 3 [Associated Press].—The Tagblatt publishes a despatch from Thorn, a town of West Prussia, on the right bank of the Vistula, describing an ill-fated scouting expedition. A steamer equipped with machine guns and carrying about seventy soldiers, steamed up the river into Russian territory, reaching a point not many miles from Nieszawa. The party landed to reconnoitre the country and was attacked by Russian Cossacks and infantry. Only ten Germans returned with the steamer.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

"To-Day's Sweet Story."

Special for Thursday.
FROSTED FRUIT & NUT BUTTER—As sweet and dainty as the golden hued spring flower from which they were named. They are tiny, silky finished, and low shape sweets, having fillings of all sorts and encased in Bitter-Sweet Chocolate.
10c

Let Us Tempt You With These:
ITALIAN STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES—A book that is really great requires no introduction. Some way with these charming Chocolate Covered Creams: the inside is richest Van. Flavored Bitter-Sweet Chocolate.
30c

Special for Friday.
CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM FLIPPERS—This is an exclusive. Let Us Cream with large following. These sweets have deliciously rich aromatic centres and jackets. Our trademark Chocolate.
10c

Special for Friday.
ATLANTIC CITY STYLE SALT WATER—A famous old-fashioned good, old-fashioned sweets that have been delightfully and successfully ground of the world. 13 delightful flavors, each piece wrapped in sanitary paraffin paper. Our reg. 35c. Fourteen.
18c

54 Barclay Street
Closes 6:30 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
310 Corland Street
Closes 11 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
Park Row & Nassau St
Closes 11 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
400 Broome Street
Closes 10 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
38 East 34th Street
Closes 10 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
478 Fulton St. Bklyn.
Closes 11 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.

200 Broadway
Closes 7 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
147
Closes 6:30 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
200 West 154th St
Closes 10 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
23 West 54th Street
Closes 10 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
14th St. & Third Ave.
Closes 10 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.
177 Market St., Newark
Closes 11 P. M. Sat. 10 P. M.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.